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FIRST EDITION.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Triennial Convention at Baltimore of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Large Number in Attendance.

Important Business to be Transacted.

Organization of the Two Houses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 4, 1871.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States assembled here this morning. The body consists of the House of Bishops, forty-nine in number; the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, composed of four clergymen and four laymen from each of the thirty-nine dioceses, making 312 on the roll of the House of Deputies. Nearly all the clerical delegates have reported, but as yet only about one-third of the laymen. The House of Bishops with almost every diocese represented in person, is open to the public. The annually full attendance of Bishops and clergy is evidence of the great interest manifested by all connected with the body in matters to come before the Convention. There is a large amount of ordinary business to be transacted, involving the division of several dioceses and the creation of new ones in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, North Carolina and Texas. The question of increase of ministers will receive extended consideration, and also the subject of missions.

While the Convention is not a Court of Appeals, and cannot revise or set aside the action of dioceses or ecclesiastical Courts, it can enact canons for the government and good discipline of the clergy and regulation of the laity. Under this power a canon is expected that will debate will be had on the Cheney case, upon proceedings for action on the report of the committee covering the point at issue. In the same manner the ordination of Hon. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., to the Bishopric will also come before the Convention. The expected departure of Rev. Mr. Tyng, it is expected, will form the subject of an early resolution.

The Committee on Ritualistic amendments, appointed in 1868, will report to-day. It is said that the dissension upon the main points of disagreement of the high and low church parties. This committee, to-day, is composed of the Bishops of Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Committee on Missions, consisting of seven well-known in connection with all the questions which have engaged so much public attention of late, and both sides of the controversies are ably represented; and all indications point to very earnest if not excited debates.

Besides the Convention, the Board of Missions will hold its twenty-fifth triennial meeting this evening. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, preaching the opening sermon. This Board is composed of all the Bishops and three hundred and fifty clerical and lay members, and among those present are warm advocates of the policy of the Convention to which it will devote the Convention. In the House of Deputies the low church element is decidedly in the majority and preponderance, and it is quite generally believed they will carry such of their measures as they have brought before their own house; but as the Bishops have the right of a negative vote upon all acts of the Deputies, the power of the low church party in the latter body may be so counteracted in the House of Bishops by its more conservative tendencies as to prevent the successful passage of very many liberal measures. Either House may originate legislation, but the concurrence of both is required to make them operative. In the House of Deputies, which is the House proper, namely: clergy and laity, and a majority of each house constitute a legislative quorum in the House of Deputies reports its acts to the Bishops, and if the latter fail to negative the action, or to take no notice of it within three days it is considered passed, the Deputies is regarded as adopted.

Previous to the organization of the Convention preliminary religious services were held in the church where their sessions are to be held. All of the Bishops were in attendance, and most of them participated either in the order of morning prayer, the morning services or the sermon. The church in which were in full. Bishop Smith, of Virginia, preached the sermon. His theme was "The unity throughout of a very imposing character, and the congregation was a large congregation. At the conclusion of these services three high dignitaries of the Church of England were introduced to the Convention and received by the Bishop of Litchfield, the Bishop of Nassau, and the Dean of Chester.

The House of Bishops then withdrew to the church where their daily sessions are to be held. After short preliminary devotional exercises the doors were closed for organization.

The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies immediately proceeded to organize.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, October 4.—Emanuel Church was crowded this morning to witness the ceremonies preliminary to the formal organization of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Dean of Chester, England; Bishop of Litchfield, England, and the Rector of Wolverhampton, England, took part in the ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Johns, of Virginia, Presiding Bishop of the convention assembled in Grace Church, with Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, in the chair. Among the delegates are Hon. Hamilton Fish, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, Gen. Rosecrans, of California, Hon. Edward Stalley, of California, Rev. James Theodore Holley, colored, Rector of Trinity Church, and Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Port au Prince, Hayti, had a seat on the floor.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1871.

MAYOR HALL BEFORE A POLICE JUDGE—A GRANDILOQUENT SCENE.

This morning Mayor Hall appeared before the Yorkville Police Court to answer a charge of malfeasance in office. There was an unusually large police force in Court. Mayor Hall said: I am here for no disappointment, the malice of my partisan enemies to the contrary, as I shall by my action to-day, to aid in initiating any political campaign by contributing personally anything to the sensations of the campaign, and I am here to relieve your Honor and the District Attorney of any responsibility in the matter. I am here in accordance with the statutes to waive an examination of the charge, knowing that it this charge ever acquires gravity enough to cause me to be arrested, I shall be entitled to have it be more satisfactorily estimated to the satisfaction of the people and myself, even in preference to a tribunal presided over by so courteous a Judge as I have the honor to address; and before I enter into the formalities necessary, I will say in a very public manner to thank the hundreds of friends who, yesterday, from the highest to the lowest, tendered me their services as bail; the hundreds of professional gentlemen, and the hundreds of men, who freely volunteered and enthusiastically tendered me their support. I shall do as every gentleman should do for the purpose of bail, select his most intimate personal friend; and my most intimate personal friend, out of the profession, is Isaac Bell, will become my bail. In compliance with the statute, I tender him as bail and waive an examination, and I ask for a formal acquittal (applause in Court.)

District Attorney Garvin said—Your Honor, I have but one suggestion to make on this case. I have not been able to examine the original papers, but I will appear at the suggestion of your Honor, when I received yesterday, on the information of the Comptroller, on the subject, and I will then make some statement which is quite important here to transpire here this morning. The gentlemen who addressed your Honor in behalf of the bail has only done what, under the circumstances, I would deem meet and proper.

Judge Barrett, of counsel for the Committee of Seventy, said: The Mayor has spoken as we all believed he would speak, with the dignity and ability which we all know he has. He says he came to disappoint the malice of enemies, &c. Here Judge Bixby shook his head deprecatingly, and Judge Barrett said that they were there under a sense of duty, without malice or simple sense of duty; therefore he would disappoint the Mayor of suggesting to the public prosecutor that he should not disappoint the Mayor's own personal friends.

Mayor Hall explained that his remarks were of a general nature. He did not refuse to the counsel, and particularly the counsel of reference in the matter. At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks the audience rose and simultaneously cheered for and hissed frantically. Cheer followed cheer for several minutes, while the Mayor was passing from the Court.

SEQUEL TO THE MAYOR'S CASE.

To-day was a tranquil one in municipal affairs. The appearance of the Mayor before Justice Bixby was the only event of importance.

Ten hundred thousand dollars of personal taxes have been collected. Nearly all the Croton Aqueduct workmen have been paid.

The Board of Apportionment passed a resolution that all bonds hereafter issued shall be issued in pursuance of this resolution.

It is said that Deputy Comptroller Green and Mayor Hall signed a warrant for the money required to meet the current expenses of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and the employees will be paid to-morrow. All the parties in proceeding regularly and orderly, the necessity for a suspension having been averted by yesterday's action of the Board of Apportionment.

The *Herald* says: The work of the Committee of Seventy has been so far prosecuted with such success and so much energy that it will start and delight all good men. The Committee need but all the money that liberal and patriotic citizens can afford to give. Donations are requested to be sent in at once. The same paper says the Ring Committee of Conference has been paid by the city from three to a dozen times by re-type-setting, when in fact they were set but once.

MEXICO.

Election of Juarez Assured—Threatened Secession of Oaxica, Chiapa and Tabasco from the Mexican Union—Organization of Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 30, *via* HAVANA, October.—The elections are completed and Juarez has a majority of eighteen in Congress. His election, therefore, is certain, and Congress has nothing to do but to go through the form of the choice between the rival candidates. The President elect will be no important revolutionary movement to disturb the country.

Confidence is being restored in nearly all parts of the Republic. There is, however, some commotion in Oaxaca, in consequence of the report that the pursuance of Diaz, the rival of Juarez in the contest for the Presidency, was marching upon that State with a view to compelling the secession of the States of Oaxaca, Chiapa and Tabasco from the Mexican Union. The plan of the leaders in the movement is in line with the malcontents in Guatemala, revolutionize that republic and form a new Central Government by its union with the Southern States of Mexico.

Congress has organized by the election of Gabriel Mancera President and Francisco Lerdo Tejada Vice President.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Massachusetts Prohibition Convention met yesterday and nominated Judge Pitman for Governor.

A thief snatched a package of $60 in Cincinnati on a street car, and then took a look at Rothschild, New York, privately, and escaped with his booty.

Samuel Burroughs, a venerable citizen, died Tuesday night, in a chorus in Providence, Rhode Island, while leading the prayer of the congregation.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.,

The well known flour and tea men, are handling grocers, bakeries, cigars, cheese, fish, sugars, syrups, spices, roast coffees, &c. They have large assortments of handling goods on small margins. This is one of the leading houses of the city.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Meeting of German Protestants

Ponyer Quertier to Go to Berlin.

Home Rule Policy in Ireland.

Explosion of Fire Damp.

LONDON, October 4.—An explosion of fire damp occurred at six o'clock this morning in one of the coal mines at Aberdare, Glamorgan County, Wales. Five persons were killed. On account of the early hour, the regular mining force were not yet at work, which alone prevented a frightful sacrifice.

Meeting of German Protestants.

DRESDEN, October 4.—A meeting of Protestants, representing Germany, is now being held in this city, to discuss the condition of the Protestant religion in Germany. A declaration has been adopted setting forth: First, That it is the interest of Germany to oppose Roman infallibility. Second, That the Pope is inimical to the sovereignty of the State, and the interior of the people, and destructive to that freedom of conscience, which is the basis of religion. Third, That the establishment of the order of Jesus must be prohibited.

Home Rule in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 4.—A club has been organized in this city of advocates of the home rule policy.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, October 4.—It is reported the Government will send Pouyer Quertier to Berlin to receive the final ratification of the customs treaty.

The municipality of Paris has voted two million francs for the repair of the monuments and public buildings damaged during the siege and reign of the Communists.

LONDON, October 4.—The shipwrights of Clyde, who have joined the nine hour league, have been locked out by their employers.

The report that a marriage was projected between Prince Arthur and Princess Toyra, of Denmark, is pronounced untrue.

The Queen, who was appointed by the last National Convention of Prison Reformers in the United States as the delegate to Europe, to make arrangements for holding an International Congress on Prison Reform in London in 1872, has written to Berne to invite the Swiss Government to send delegates to the proposed Congress. Dr. Wines bears a letter from the President Grant, recommending the object of his mission.

PARIS, October 4.—The Reichstag will assemble for the middle of the present month. One of its most important duties will be to make provision for the army budget for the whole German empire.

MADRID, October 4.—King Amadeus has sent a telegraph dispatch to Rosaleres, at Longero, requesting him to form a new cabinet.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 4.—The steamships France, Hermann, Samaria, and Bavaria have arrived out.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Australia report that the colony of the shipwrecked crew of the Megaera.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 4.—Consols 92½. Bonds—5-20s of '62 93; 5-20s of '65 90½; 5-20s of '67 91; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, October 4.—5-20s of '62 95¾.

PARIS, October 3.—Bentes 3f francs 3c centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—Cotton is dull and weak; sales of 10,000 bales; middling upland 9¼d. Breadstuffs quiet; corn 35s 3d.

Austria and Germany Taking Part with the Pope.

A letter from Berlin says: "Germany is warming up to the support and sympathy of Austria in the Papal question, and warning the latter against the intrigues of the Ultramontanes. The Emperor William will not allow the Pope to return to Rome. Bismarck is determined to engage in it, pleading the political impossibility."

UNDER THE WING OF TAMMANY.

The Case of State Agent Evans—State Treasurer Mackey's Opinion of the Proceedings in New York.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

State Treasurer Mackey was interviewed by the Telegraph's reporter, and he says:

Reporter—I see that Evans has been arrested over in New York.

Mackey—Yes, sir, that is it.

Reporter—Well, rather, I suppose the prisoner will be out over here?

Mackey—Not much.

Reporter—Why? Why how's that?

Mackey—Why, you see Evans and his friends had the bonds all ready prepared to be signed, and if he had allowed himself to be arrested, so that when he was taken before the Judge, he knew exactly what was to be done with his case.

Reporter—Do you think they are corrupt enough to do such a thing?

Mackey—I don't know, but I presume they are. Since it is a fact that Evans is in Europe and the bonds are signed, I suppose they will be handed into his pocket and procured a regular lawyer's paper bond, setting forth all the facts, and he will be released.

Reporter—But that might have been printed weeks ago, I should think.

Mackey—Yes, it might have been, but it wasn't. I've got a copy of the bond myself, and it is dated to-day, and it, you will observe, is dated the 29th. What makes the affair so decidedly rich is the fact that Evans' name is not mentioned in the body of the bond in the document. Now, you know, it would be generally considered necessary that his name should be put in time for me to have a copy here on the same day that the case was tried, to say nothing of doing it before the case is heard.

Reporter—I should imagine that the printers worth a cent would be kept busy. But why do you think they will become of the case?

Mackey—Really, I don't say, but it looks to me as though those fellows were going to try my case and settle it. But that they did not succeed, I have got Evans and intend to hold fast to him until next September. I suppose, in the meantime, we will have a little fun and excitement, but I am used to such premises.

Reporter—Isn't the procedure of McClure's a little unusual?

Mackey—Unusual! Why it's entirely off color and out of the regular line. All he had to do was to see that the papers from here were corrected, and send the prisoner on.

STATE POLITICS.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of several parties concerned in the assaults upon election canvassers at the meeting last night, and in preference to a search of the poll books. Several police officers are implicated in the outrages. It is said that a prominent Democratic canvasser to give up his books, pointing a revolver at his head.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday says: "Trust is organized, and its instruments are violence and perjury. Their plans for establishing a fire insurance company. Having secured a book, etc., the Ross proposed to have an insurance company of their own, and to get the business from insurance other patronage which he and other officials could command. The meeting, however, fell through, not as it was on the point of being consummated, but because the men who were employed to steal the company became alarmed at the risk and backed out. They were afraid from what they saw at the outset that the night might be found out."

The Weddings

Are being celebrated at Monticello all over the country. The use of *Sapolio* in cleaning thereby of all kinds has made those tin weddings more popular than ever. Those who have neglected to patronize the leading wedding companies as bright and handsome as when new. Parties only ten years married can still be so supplied with *Sapolio*.

AN OCEAN OF FLAMES.

Thousands of Miles Devasted.

The Great Fire in the Forests of Wisconsin—A Belt Thirty Miles Wide—Thousands of Square Miles Burned Over—Hundreds of Families Rendered Homeless and Destitute—Wild Beasts Fleeing in Terror—No Food Left for Man or Beast.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.—The special correspondence to the *Daily News* to-day from Green Bay, says the fires which have been raging in the woods between there and Lake Michigan have extended across Fox river, and cover a strip of thirty miles wide in Shawanee and Oconto counties, and the big lumbering towns of Marinette and Peshtego, which are threatened with destruction. The fires are now raging over three thousand square miles of territory. One hundred families have been burned out of house and home, and the refugees are in Green Bay and other towns, and at least one hundred other families are in equally as bad condition. Houses, barns, farm buildings, bridges, fences, absolutely everything, have been swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests are destroyed. Bears and other wild beasts have been driven in dismay from the woods, and are fleeing in every direction across the fields. The entire population are fighting the fires without success, and many have fallen down suffocated by the heat and smoke and carried by their comrades to places of safety. An auspices of food for men and beasts throughout at least fifty townships have been destroyed, and starvation during the coming winter stares them in the face.

GREEN BAY, Wis., October 4.—The fires which are now prevailing in the six or seven northeastern counties of Wisconsin have never had a parallel since the settlement of the country. The drought which has prevailed since early in August has dried up the springs, and streams, and vegetation, and has parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself acts as a conductor, and living trees are falling from the action of the fire, which is subterranean then; all outstanding property is swept away, nothing being left but ruin and the most situation to stop the fires. Barns and their contents, fences, hay, wood, and in fact everything together with hundreds of miles of fences, are burned, as no particular cause can be offered for the cessation of its mission.

RHINELAND, Wis., October 4.—The fire which is now raging in Shawano county and some Indians in Shawano county are reported burned. The hardest fights against the fires are being made in this county. The fires are rated among the pine forests in the region, but found their way into the hardwood districts, where no force which could be obtained from the adjacent places has been collected to the assistance of the threatened villages. Hundreds of men in some cases with water available, and others with none. The work has been in progress all day and night, and the men so tired with the smoke and suffocating heat that relief parties from the city have been given up. In places where there was no water the only available plan has been to dig trenches around the villages, and keep back the fires by pieces of burning bark through the air, and replies which demand attention.

The *Advocate* of to-day has accounts of the fire in the townships of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, Outagamee, Manitowoc, and Calumet. It is stated that an area of the square miles is being burned over. Three villages are reported to have been burned; others are said to be burned out, but the reports are conflicting. In Kewaunee county from sixty to eighty dwelling houses and outhouses have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore in terror. At Forestville, in Door county, the fire is now raging, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore. Nearly all the people of Little Sturgeon have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore. At Forestville, in Door county, from sixty to eighty dwelling houses and outhouses have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore in terror. At Forestville, in Door county, the fire is now raging, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore. Nearly all the people of Little Sturgeon have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID S. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patten.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

A COTTON factory, with a capacity for fifteen thousand spandles, is just now being completed at Nashville. It is the property of a company worth $300,000 capital, and will be one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the South. We wish we might chronicle the building of a score of just such factories in the South. Now let us see how the Representative in Congress from the Nashville district votes on Tariff questions.

WE again urge on voters the necessity of paying attention to the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, which is to be passed on at the election. With the State Constitution amended many of our greatest evils will disappear. The evil of special legislation must be cut up, root and branch, and it can be done in no other way. When the remedy for some of the worst complaints is proffered it is little less than amazing that there should be any indifference about accepting it. Let Republicans at least make it a point to vote for a Constitutional Convention. Ballots will be at the polls for all who desire them.

THE elsewhere reported reception yesterday extended by our citizens to President GRANT, on his return journey to Washington from a prolonged summer vacation, must have been as gratifying to the Chief Magistrate as, without respect to party, it was creditable to the people who proffered it. The distinguishing features of Pittsburgh courtesy and hospitality are that they are always genuinely and heartily meant. Our citizens are glad to have had an opportunity of seeing and paying their respects to the first officer of the Nation, and regret only that he cannot make a longer stay. Observant as he is, it would take many days for him to comprehend the full magnitude and significance of the varied industries and enterprises of this greatest and most important manufacturing city of the continent. Brief, however, as may be his glimpses and opportunities in these directions, they will unquestionably be sufficient to give him decided impressions regarding their immense value, and the necessity of affording them all proper encouragement and protection.

THE New York *Standard* which is understood in some sort to speak the opinion of administration circles, defends Tom. MURPHY, and says there is no good reason why he should not be continued in the office of Collector of Customs. It says he is but the victim of the same kind of clamor which has been raised against every incumbent of that office, and simply because he has done his duty. It says, "he has won the confidence of General GRANT, and retained it through good report and evil report." "The President," it adds, "is not the man to be frightened by clamor. Let us have a real living reason for Mr. MURPHY'S removal, and we can consider it. Nothing could be more unjust than this senseless cry." We prefer to believe that the *Standard* in this does not speak for Gen. GRANT. We think it does not reflect the sentiment of the Republican party. That it counsels badly we know. Nor are we alone in this, for we are prepared to say that it is the opinion of many of Gen. GRANT'S earliest and most constant friends that MURPHY'S removal has come to be little less than a necessity.

HAD EVANS, the defaulter, fled to any other city than New York, he doubtless would have been delivered up and brought to Pennsylvania to be tried. He probably had some such idea in his mind when he absented himself—as any one can be found friends among the Tammanyites and now enjoys the protection which he could not expect to find anywhere else. It is a standing disgrace to our country that offenders have such a refuge. EVANS is charged with embezzlement. There is money in his case. If not himself, at least his confederates are able to pay; and it is a shameful fact that those who have money can find in New York anything they need, even in the courts. Perhaps it would be saying too much that all the courts in that city are of this character, but Tammany politics have supplied every necessity, and Judge MCCUNN was the necessary and sufficient resort of Evans. The facts teach a lesson which no intelligent man will fail to understand. They indicate a fearful state of degeneracy—the natural outcome of Democracy. The case supplements the lesson taught by recent experience in New York, and intensifies the admonition that when the people neglect to be vigilant in the performance of their political duties the worst of consequences will manifest themselves. In this light there is something truly alarming in the indifference on the part of the people to their duties as citizens armed with the ballot and custodians of their own interests. There is yet time to shake off this indifference and for the exercise of vigilance, which is the only thing the Democrats dread.

A rose by any other name will smell as sweet; and scoundrelism, disguised in whatever euphemistic phrase, will be as foul. Arsenic is none the less a poison because the bottle containing it may be labelled arrow-root, nor is a thief less a thief because his associations have been among honest and respectable persons. We denounce corruption and wrong doing wherever we find it existing, or by whomsoever perpetrated: whether by a whole brigade of brigands, as in New York, or by a solitary individual, as in the case of Paymaster HONOR. But it is right that our Democratic brethren, the *Post* included, who have by their excessive display of virtuous indignation against this "Radical" defaulter, made some amends for their admiring silence respecting the superb diabolism of Tammany, should know that Major HONOR is not now and never was a Republican, but that he is now and always has been a Democrat. It makes no difference, of course, so far as the merits of the case are concerned; but, upon the principle that there should be honor among thieves, it may possibly make a good deal of difference to Democracy. Major HONOR was appointed by President JOHNSON in 1867, and the Senate for some time refused to confirm his nomination. He has always been known as a Democrat of the most extreme order, and the editor of the *Sussex (N. J.) Register*, who has an intimate acquaintance with his antecedents, states in his journal that during the war he permitted rebel songs to be sung in his house, and gave numerous other evidences of disloyalty. With this we have now nothing to do; since it in nowise either extenuates or augments the crime for which he is undergoing punishment. But Democracy really ought to be more careful and discriminating before laying on the lash for it must be exceedingly mortifying to find out, after the flogging is over, that the rascal, whom it thought to be its neighbor's child, was actually its own brat.

DRAWING THE LINE.

Every voter in Pennsylvania ought to understand precisely what the election of next Tuesday means. Nominally it is merely a local contest between the Republicans and Democrats of the State for the possession of its Legislature and the control of its domestic affairs. Its actual significance is, however, vastly broader. It is to decide whether, in the estimation of the people of Pennsylvania, the rebels or the loyal country won the victory; whether LEE was a better patriot than MEADE; whether JEFF. DAVIS deserves honor above LINCOLN. Party intention is to be judged by the character as well as the words of those who govern it. As long ago as 1864 there were Democrats who denied that the party was opposed to the war; but the peace copperheads controlled the National Convention, dictated its platform, and pronounced the war a failure. In 1868 there were members of that party who denied that it was reactionary and anarchical: yet they followed the lead of WADE HAMPTON in declaring the Constitutional Amendments to be revolutionary, null and void. Let it be remembered, moreover, that just as rattlesnakes are harmless in winter torpor, but grow active and venomous with the climbing of the Spring sun, so Democracy shows its fangs in the exact ratio in which defeat is thawed into success. Look at Virginia, where the whipping post has again been brought in, and the public school system is warned that it must go out. Look at North Carolina, where the advent of Democracy to power was signalized by a conspiracy to overturn the present State Constitution, replacing it by Ku-Kluxism inwrought into the organic law. Look at the Bourbon repudiation of the amendments, and at the open threat of the New Departurists that they will repeal all the laws of Congress enacted under their sanction. Look at TOOMBS, STEPHENS and DAVIS raving in the South, and at TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY robbing in the North. Oppression and fraud have joined hands together, under the name of the Democratic party. Neither the spirit of corruption nor the spirit of rebellion has yet surrendered. The intent and purpose of the party are as dishonorable as ever. It does not count for success upon the conscience and intelligence and generous humanity of the country, nor upon the inspiring love of liberty and regard for the peaceful sanctities of law; but upon class prejudice and privilege, upon the hatred of race, on the desire of revenge, on all that is meanest in human nature and worst in motives of action. It has declared that the public honor is nothing but a jest; that if the freedman cannot again be actually enslaved he ought to be deprived of every advantage which liberty brings; that loyalty in the late rebel States is only worthy of derision, and that those who glory in their enmity should be exalted. This is the Democratic conception of the situation, and this is its acceptance of it, too. But the leaders of that party mistook the spirit of the people in 1864; they misconceived it again in 1868; and we think that—at least so far as Pennsylvania is concerned—it will next Tuesday be discovered that they equally misapprehend it now.

THE FALL OF M. FAVRE.

Among all the eminent men conspicuous in European affairs during the last eighteen months none is more familiarly known in this country than M. JULES FAVRE. Before he became a member of the French Provisional Government, his fame as an advocate had extended over all the world, and his reputation for talents and learning as a member of the bar, was enhanced by his high character for integrity and honor. Though as Secretary of Foreign Affairs he was allowed to have made great mistakes, and was therefore severely criticised, foreigners at least were wholly unprepared to learn that his character was in any respect vulnerable, and most even of his compatriots were equally shocked and surprised by the confession voluntarily made at the recent trial of LULLIER, a confession which necessitates his retirement from public life. Charged with having abused his official position for the gratification of private revenge, FAVRE, unable to bear an imputation so foreign to his nature, brought suit for defamation against his accuser, for many years one of his most intimate friends, and then his relentless enemy, whom he was alleged to have had arrested on a trumped up charge of complicity with the Commune. The pretense for this allegation was that the *Vengeur* newspaper shortly before LULLIER'S arrest had, on his information, charged FAVRE with having, many years ago, committed the crime of legal perjury. At the late trial M. FAVRE declared that he neither saw the newspaper nor heard of the charges at the time, and that he had nothing to do with LULLIER'S arrest, which took place shortly after their publication. He also made a full confession of the circumstances to which the charges referred. More than thirty years ago FAVRE, then an obscure young lawyer, became fond of a young lady who was separated, though not divorced from her husband, and lived with her until her death, a period of fifteen years. Residing in the country and every year taking a different house, for a long time his domestic relations remained a secret even to his friends. But when he had become famous, and began to take part in politics, "his retreat was forced much against his will," and his domestic situation became difficult. It was then, on the birth of one of his children, that FAVRE, in a moment of bewilderment fell into the mistake which has at length ruined him. In the office of registry and on the occasion of the baptism, this child was presented as the off-spring of married parents, an act which amounted to the crime of which his former friend and present enemy had accused him. This man in his rancorous malice had charged FAVRE with offenses of a still more aggravated character. But they completely vanished before the simple and touching narrative, in which the great advocate made full acknowledgment of the deplorable transaction, concerning which he owned his guilt. The feelings of the audience seem to have been divided between compassion for the offender and disgust and contempt for his accuser. Sensibility, however, cannot mitigate or in any degree change the nature of the main fact, and the crime is one which society may not forgive, even in so illustrious a man as M. FAVRE. He is socially and politically ruined, and may never again appear in public life. According to a recent Paris newspaper, intimate friends of the late Minister speak confidently of his resolution to resign his position of representative in the National Assembly and his dignity of academician; in fact, his purpose is to break entirely with the world and to retire to the monastery of La Trappe. This course would be the less surprising if taken by M. FAVRE, as he is well known to have never sympathized with the prevalent unbelief of people of his class in France, and to be a man of decided religious convictions.

As for his base and malignant accuser, LULLIER, whom Mr. BOUGHAM'S History of his own Life and Times, reprinted in this country from the English edition a few days ago, there occurs a passage which, unimportant as it may have seemed to its author, or as it may appear to English readers, will doubtless strike Americans as being very remarkable. Referring to his numerous declinations of money by various parties for various services, he says:

> "On the Reform bill passing in 1832 there was a penny subscription of four shillings per copy to be presented to Gray, Althorpe, John Russell and myself. In those days the practice, said to have prevailed latterly, of distributing shares in railway and other companies among members of the two Houses, had not been discovered, and as the above bore a premium at the time of distribution, a more objectionable practice cannot be imagined. I have known members of both Houses subject the offer with indignation; but none there were who accepted them, justifying the practice by the plea that it was but nothing of more than the custom of giving shares of loans to different persons; but if those were given to any one having a discretion in setting the terms of the loan it would be liable to the same objection as giving shares to members while the bill was in progress through Parliament."

It is, perhaps, hardly to be hoped that the exquisite sense of honor and propriety which this extract indicates, will for some time to come be rivaled by our own legislators and representatives, but we should be very glad to see an attempt to do so set in operation.

WHEN a member of Congress receives shares in railroad or other corporations for his support of subsidy or other bills, what should be the verdict of his constituents when he next comes before them? The question is a general one—but it may have a practical application, and it may be well enough to think about the answer.

MAYOR HALL is said to be a great wit, and to have an uncommon faculty for propounding and answering conundrums. Some time ago he concocted and gave to the people of New York city a riddle of so difficult a nature, that he fairly shook his sides with laughter at their look of blank dismay as they listened to it, and heard him gallantly defy them to the solution. It was really charming—the admirable *sang froid* and airy self-possession of the man. But even a dunce, by dint of persistent plodding, may sometimes pluck the heart of a secret which genius itself failed to discover. The battle is not always to the strong; and more than once, we suspect, the net results of things have shown that it is possible the lithe-limbed hare may be distanced by the slow-crawling tortoise. The riddle of the Mayor was this: "What do I mean, when I say 'What are you going to do about it?'" And the arrest of that functionary on affidavits charging him with criminal neglect of his official duties; of conniving at the robbery of the public treasury; of failing to examine into the justice and legality of the warrants placed before him for signature, and of a general and wilful disregard of the requirements of the law whose sworn Executive he is—is the answer of the people to his conundrum. "It will blow over," said that jaunty culprit, a couple of months ago; not knowing how sublime and terrible is the wrath of the people when righteously aroused. Did Mayor HALL, who is reported to possess wide and varied culture, ever read what SYDNEY SMITH said of Mrs. PARTINGTON? He said—"She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest."

Protestant Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, which commences its session in Baltimore to-day, will be a most interesting and probably exciting one, and is the subject of much talk and speculation amongst the clergy and laity of that church generally. Among the questions to be considered by the Convention will be the report of the Committee on Rubrical Amendments, which is likely to provoke a discussion on some of the principal points on which the high church and low church parties are at issue. The differences between Bishop Whitehouse and the Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, and the relations of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to his bishop, will also have to be settled, as well as the recent new departure of Rev. Mr. Thrall and other ministers and congregations with respect to the revised book of common prayer. There are forty dioceses to be represented in the Convention, and each diocese is entitled to four clerical and four lay delegates. The triennial sermon, in furtherance of the cause of missions, will be preached by Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening.

WHEN, two or three years ago, the Duke of Argyle, like a sensible man, sent out two of his sons to push their fortunes in the commercial world, the kindred realms of English snobdom and American shoddy-ism were shocked and horrified beyond measure. But just as all fashionable neodicism limped in its walk because the Princess of Wales fell lame from a tumor on her knee, so in this other matter the example set by the house of Campbell, which at first only startled and astonished, has since been imitated on every hand. The younger son of an English earl, for instance, has just joined one of the large London breweries. Another junior of a noble house is on his way to China as a traveler for a tea firm, learning to barter the trade at the bottom behind-the-reservants, for which privilege he is glad to pay the same premium as the sons of plebians. In more than a dozen of the great houses in London there are representatives of the nobility, who distinguish differ from that of the other apprentices only in this, that they do not sleep on the premises. They have the same hours and the same work as the sons of the working men who are their companions, but the rules of the house are relaxed to allow them to go home at night and mingle in circles of fashion with their elder brothers and sisters. In some houses the sons of noblemen and very rich men are rapidly monopolizing the places that used to be opened to every one, and they pay premiums for the privileges to acquire a practical knowledge of a business or trade. Thus, more and more, privilege wanes and manhood wakes, and commerce shows himself king.

It often happens that actors who are absolutely ridiculous in the higher walks of the drama turn out to be perfect masters of farce; a fact on which Senators Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Conkling, of New York, have reason to exchange mutual congratulations. It will be recollected that the New York *Tribune*, last spring, during the progress of the consideration of the Washington treaty, and while the seal of secrecy was imposed on its members, procured and published an advanced copy of the instrument, to the intense astonishment and rage of the aforesaid distinguished guardians of Senatorial dignity, and that the subsequent frantic attempts of those gentlemen, acting through the Senate, to compel the Washington correspondents of that journal to reveal the sources of their information, most signally failed. Their imprisonment for contumacy, and their subsequent release, are doubtless still fresh in the memory of our readers. At the time of their brace of baffled persecutors the Senate, in vacation, instituted criminal proceedings against the correspondents in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. The day before yesterday, on motion of the defendants counsel, the case was called, and the indictment promptly quashed by the presiding Judge. *Exeunt omnes*, therefore, and the farce of Common Jailers is over. Moral: the Press is neither the confessor nor the lacqey of the Government, and is certainly under no obligations to keep its secrets when it is unable to keep them itself. Moral for Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling: There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Be very careful before you make the passage again.

IT has become a question how much Cornell University is likely to be benefitted by President White's participancy in the dirty politics of New York, and especially by his course, instigated by Collector Murphy, as presiding officer of the late State Convention. The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints the opinion of a gentleman who has recently paid attention to the subject, that the institution is not above criticism, and is likely to be unfavorably effected by President White's course. Should the nick-name of "Custom House School" become fixed on Cornell his presence as its head would be anything but beneficial.

A BOSTON letter writer who knows, referring to Butler's future course, says: Those confiding Republicans who accepted his final speech at Worcester as a declaration that he had abandoned politics for that test, and was to be a good Republican boy in the future, will soon discover that they were very much mistaken. He has abandoned nothing, except perhaps the race after the gubernatorial prize for 1872, which he finds would be fruitless to him. For that he is as much as ever was.

The New York *Times* thinks that the nomination for the Assembly of Matthew P. Bemus, from the First Chautauqua District, is "a bad one." It is probably as good as many that will receive the support of the *Times*. It may be "bad" for Chautauqua, but it would be tolerably good for New York.

SOMETHING more than a dozen convicts undertook to escape from Sing Sing a day or two ago. It is suggested that they were moved by a strong desire to attend the Democratic State Convention in behalf of their old friends and patrons, the Tammany leaders.

THE accounts which Deputy Comptroller Green is publishing, fully sustain the original representations of the *Times* regarding the Tammany thieves. There is no escape for them, and the intention to bring them to punishment will be fully carried out.

Extraordinary Increase in Importations of Dry Goods.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The increase in the amount of foreign dry goods entered at this port since January 1st, this year, as shown by the custom house reports, has been something extraordinary. The invoiced gold value of the imports from January 1st to September 30th reached, in round numbers, $109,200,000, of which amount but $2,500,000 remains in bond. During the same period in 1870 the total entries amounted to $83,100,000, while the stock in bond had been reduced by some $1,000,000, making the amount of goods placed for consumption $85,100,000, or $21,200,000 less than for the same number of months this year. The largest amount ever entered at this port during any one year was less than $160,000,000, in 1866. Should the receipts during the three remaining months of the current year continue to show the same degree of increase over last as the preceding nine months have, the aggregate for the twelve months will amount to about $135,000,000. As there is reason to have been no decrease in the production of domestic fabrics competing with those of foreign make, the facts may be considered indicative of a greatly increased consumptive demand through out the interior, the natural results of that prosperity with which the labors of both artisan and agriculturist have been rewarded during the past few years.

The Wonders of the Yellowstone.

A correspondent writes: Until the reports published by several members of the Yellowstone exploring expedition, which visited a comparatively small portion of the country (Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming) last year, were read and attention given, the only geysers extant were those of Iceland, but, according to their accounts the great valley of that island was thrown entirely into the shade when compared with those geysers seen by them in the Fire Hole basin; and, when we started over to see for ourselves, we were somewhat incredulous, but after having made a thorough examination of a large number of these scathing water jets, we found nothing overstrained. We have visited and bathed in one of these great geysers, and have seen the hot water make one bound up from its quiet spring-look-ness into the air, to a height of two hundred feet, pause there scarce an instant, and then fall back into and over us from its all-overness in a thousand watery streamers and a million prismatic drops, only to repeat this action in a few seconds. The column of water was not less than six feet in diameter, and the period of agitation lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes. In other geysers they were more brief in action. The geyser which I have attempted to described played only at intervals of from twenty to thirty hours.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

The Baltimore *American* says it was reported on Saturday that on Monday morning Mrs. Wharton would be arraigned at the Criminal Court upon the charge whereof she stands indicted, but the great throng of persons who flocked to the court-room for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the unhappy woman, were doomed to disappointment, for the officers of the court to arraign her, nor is it now known when that event will transpire. Nothing of more than the custom of giving shares of loans to different persons; but if those were given to any one having a discretion in setting the terms of the loan it would be liable to the same objection as giving shares to members while the bill was in progress through Parliament."

It is, perhaps, hardly to be hoped that the exquisite sense of honor and propriety which this extract indicates, will for some time to come be rivaled by our own legislators and representatives, but we should be very glad to see an attempt to do so set in operation.

THE reported offer of citizens of Milwaukee to make a bet of $10,000, if Dexter be allowed to trot on the course at that city, brought Mr. Bonner out in a characteristic card, in which he says: "The proposition is absurd on its face, as everybody knows I never allow my horses to trot for money; but even if I were going to trot for money, I certainly would not go 10 on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch-ice track, where nobody could see whether the horses trotted or ran. But while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's best trial performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:21¼.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago papers say that the new Pacific Hotel—to be finished and opened by the first of next May—is to be furnished sumptuously at a cost of not less than $250,000, and that it is to be conducted on a scale of magnificence unequalled in this country as yet. It will be leased, it is understood, to the present proprietors of the Sherman House.

Cornish miners residing on Kewenaw Point, in Lake Superior, report the discovery of valuable mines of tin ore in that locality. Thus far the supply of this metal has always come from foreign countries, although extensive deposits have long been known to exist in Southeastern Missouri. Whether the ores yield too small a per cent., or insuperable difficulties attend the reduction, does not as yet appear.

The latest feature in steam, as far as its appliance to industrial pursuits is concerned, is its employment in assisting to make fine shirts. A firm in Baltimore have now in operation fifty sewing machines that are worked by steam, and it is described as a glorious sight to witness fifty young girls seated at the machines, with no other duty to perform but to thread needles and guide the muslin. By this new system it is stated a shirt can be made entire in fifty-five minutes.

A Portland, Maine, paper calls the attention of the savans who hold that the tints of our forests in autumn are due to the ripening of the leaves at that season, and not to the influence of frost, to the extraordinary coincidence in point of time between the appearance of frost and the "ripening." This year the frost in Maine came early and suddenly. Hardly a leaf had changed its hue. The day after the first heavy frost the great change began. On the second day the woods literally burst into flame, and now one who journeys in that State travels through such scenes as have not enchanted the traveler's sight even in New England for many years. The richness and brilliancy of the hues and the prodigality with which the colors are displayed make the whole country one wide fairy land. That the sudden and marvellous change was produced by the frost there can be no doubt.

The "milk sickness" on the Wabash is still a terror to the inhabitants along the Wabash river. It has thus far baffled the skill of all medical science. It appears to affect both man and beast alike, being wholly negative to all electric forces. It is said that when the land is cultivated it is not troublesome, showing that it must be caused by some weed eaten by the cows. Strangers are very reluctant about eating the butter or drinking the milk.

One of the divers employed in clearing out the channel of the river at Bangor, Me., recently found an ancient cannon on the bottom, nearly embedded in the mud and rocks. It was hauled up and cleaned off, but is rusted so that no date, if there ever was one, can be found on it. The piece is of very old pattern, and is made of iron so soft that it can be cut with a knife. It was loaded with a six-pound ball, which has been taken out, together with the wooden sabot and the powder, the latter still inclosed in its bag.

A man recently came to his death in a curious manner in Venice, Italy. He was standing near a bronze automaton, which tolled the time of day, with his head between the bell and hammer. The hour came around without his notice; the automaton struck one, and knocked his brains out.

On applying a match to the mouth of a bottle of whisky handed in the pocket of a drunken man in Trenton a few days ago, it sent out a forked blue and red flame, which at first startled the beholders. Another test proved the compound to be most fearfully and wonderfully made, and composed of an acid that would eat a bar of railroad iron.

During the past summer many persons took their holiday in an ocean voyage, finding it cheaper than the usual month at a watering place, and infinitely preferable for sight seeing. One of the greatest modern blessings has certainly been the march of mechanical improvement which has given the world these powerful engines that drive the colossal steamer safely and swiftly from one continent to the other.

By an act of the last Legislature all shares of stocks in banks in Massachusetts are taxable in the town or city where located, whether the owner is a resident there or not, and the tax constitutes a lien on the shares.

The international money order system between this country and Great Britain went into effect on the 26, according to the following rates: Packages not exceeding $10 each, 20c; between $10 and $20, 30c; between $20 and $50, 75c; between $50 and $40, $1; between $40 and $50, $1 25. Letters for Germany heretofore costing 10c by closed mail, via Great Britain, will be rather cost only 7c, as by the German closed mail direct. Papers will cost 4 cents by closed mail via of Great Britain as before, and 3c by the German Union.

In the summer of 1852-70, there was erected in San Francisco, for John Parrott, Esq., a very large and magnificent three-story stone building, occupied, when finished, by the well known banking firm of Page, Bacon & Co., of that day. The whole of this building, stone by stone, had been made and *created* in China, taken down, shipped to California, and was there re-erected entirely by Chinese masons, carpenters and builders. The building probably today is an evidence of Chinese skill in that line.

A Fond du Lac paper paper says: "A sportsman asked a farmer the other day if there were any partridges in his woods. The reply implied by implication there was; he had seen one last haying time, and each day since there had been from six to a dozen sportsmen and dogs after her; at last accounts the old hen was ahead."

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher intimated at his last Friday evening lecture that he felt as if he were fast drawing toward the close of his work. He gave no intimation of any failure of his mental or physical powers, but inferred the thought more as if it were a presentiment than an assurance based upon any sufficient cause.

The Chicago Mail remarks: Astonishing are the changes that a few years bring about! In 1862 Grant and Beauregard met on the bloody field of Shiloh and Corinth in command of opposing hosts. The other morning they met in an excursion car among a social party of travelers, and were introduced to each other. The meeting was a most agreeable private citizens. The man who conquered him finally with his former foes, and men who carry the marks of Southern bullets warmly grasp the hand that directed the muskets. The people outdo the President in carrying out the sentiment, "Let us have peace."

THE CRISIS IN UTAH.

What the Mormons Say About It—Brigham Young's Successor.

The Salt Lake *Herald*, referring to the turn affairs have taken in Utah territory, says: "Should blood be shed, it would have another and 6-ty different termination to what many people think. No men meet death so calmly, so unflinchingly, as they who believe it opens for them the portals to eternal bliss. Does any sane man think the Mormons would not be willing to die for their faith? They would not only be martyrdom, and the passport to a martyr's glory? And whether it would take a long or a short time to accomplish the end, the world knows that the emergency—the consequences to the territory and all interested in its welfare would be fruitful. With twenty-one millions of dollars in the hands of the court to arraign her, nor is it now known when that event will transpire. Mrs. Wharton is said to be very low in health, and Mrs. Wharton is said to be very low in health, and her counsel are willing to establish her innocence when brought to trial. Her self-sacrificing daughter continues to share prison with her mother, and also is confident that she will be proven guiltless of the grave charges now alleged against her.

THE reported offer of citizens of Milwaukee to make a bet of $10,000, if Dexter be allowed to trot on the course at that city, brought Mr. Bonner out in another card, in which he says: "The proposition is absurd on its face, as everybody knows I never allow my horses to trot for money; but even if I were going to trot for money, I certainly would not go 10 on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch-ice track, where nobody could see whether the horses trotted or ran. But while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's best trial performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:21¼.

Census Statistics of Pennsylvania.

The number of persons residing in the United States who were born in the State of Pennsylvania is 2,491,144, of these, 2,726,600 still reside in the State; 1,137 are in Arkansas; 11,208 are in California; 2,304 are in Connecticut; 8,764 are in Delaware; 98,614 are in Illinois; 57,291 are in Indiana; 73,435 are in Iowa; 1,927 are in Kansas; 6,209 are in Kentucky; 1,965 are in Louisiana; 22,846 are in Maryland; 3,257 are in Massachusetts; 28,507 are in Michigan; 11,966 are in Minnesota; 25,384 are in Missouri; 6,991 are in Nebraska; 1,458 are in New Hampshire; 32,947 are in New Jersey; 26,179 are in New York; 149,784 are in Ohio; 1,959 are in Oregon; 4,074 are in Tennessee; 8,571 are in Texas; 4,946 are in Virginia; 18,497 are in West Virginia; 21,258 are in Wisconsin; 1,553 are in Colorado Territory; 4,223 are in the District of Columbia, 1,315 are in Utah, and the remainder are in the other States and Territories.

THE harvest in Canada is thus summed up: In Ontario the wheat crop of 1871 is the largest and best ever harvested; other grains are up to the average. The hay crop is light, and the root crops also slightly below the average; while in Quebec the spring wheat is an average crop; oats, barley and peas have turned out well; the hay is good, and the root crops promise a handsome return. In the Maritime Provinces, no less than our own people, therefore, have this year abundant reason for gratitude and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defense against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safe guard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, and bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in the stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

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AT KITCHEN & BEGGS',
122 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
On THURSDAY, October 5th,
Of Latest Styles BONNETS AND HATS. Also, FANCY and HAIR GOODS in endless variety.

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James Caldwell,
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Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

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TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED Until October 10th for Ballasting Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. Bids will be received for Ballast, Boiling Mill Cinder, or Furnace Cinder. Cinder to be clear of all soft material. Information obtained at the Company's Office in reference to the Ballast. Bids addressed to J. M. MYERS, Chief Engineer.

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes
AND
RUBBERS,
Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Low est Cash Prices, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Acknowledged Everywhere
AS THE
Best Boots and Shoes,
THOSE FASTENED WITH
Cable Screw Wire

The Pliability, Durability and Economy of these Goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over other Sewed or Pegged Work being apparent on the first trial.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
All Genuine Goods bear the Patent Stamp on the Bottom.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FINE
Furnishing Goods,
47 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which mature the present anniversary of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special reason to consider the question of conversion and immediate action by which they will receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issues, bearing an average rate of 4 3-10 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which are now offered at par, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1871.

The local money market has become quite active, which is considered with the increased demands of the various branches of trade at this season of the year. The condition of our banks is such as to afford liberal aid to increased requirements from their customers, and there are no apprehensions of stringency to enterprise with legitimate demands upon them for loans. Very little acceptable paper is seen on the open market, which is an indication that the regular discount houses take all the good offerings.

—At New York, the *Commercial Advertiser* observes, that "taking into account the state of affairs, as indicated here and in Europe, we can look forward to a seven per cent. money market for perhaps two months to come. The contraction of loans at bank will probably proceed for about that length of time; and all steady men of business will join with us in the hope that the Treasury Department will act up to the spirit of this morning's announcement, and abstain entirely from tampering with the legitimate course of the money market.

"The gradual substitution at bank of an unprofitable for an interest-bearing reserve, as all prudent banks must, in the end, be induced to, to allow four per cent. interest on the bulk of their country deposits. Should this prove to be the case, it will be a great benefit to the private bankers, who have felt that the three per cent. certificates worked unfairly against their business, and could not be made to compete successfully for deposits, which would otherwise have gone into their keeping."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	113½	113½	113½
Golds	113½	113¼	113¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
United States 5-30s, January and July, 1867	90½
United Pacific Railroad	102
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency	114½

—In reference to gold the *Tribune* remarks that in view of the close approach of the period when our exports of domestic produce are largest, the premium should perhaps take a lower basis, but against this the demands for coin are very large, while the anticipation in some quarters of foreign financial troubles is not encouraging to a decline. Any more especially as the Secretary of the Treasury of the street so controls gold that the slightest opportunity would be availed of to press their advantage, and again put on the screws.

—The Wall street market to-day shows an advance in some of the more speculative stocks. But there is no confidence that any permanent rise can be maintained. The *Times* of yesterday says: There was rather a large business done in Erie common stock, at lower figures than the London quotations would seem to call for, and appearances indicate that the old party here, including some of the Tweed Ring, may be getting out of their stock, as many have already thrown overboard the Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fell from 40 to 20 in New York and Albany three or four months ago.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 4, 1871.	10 30 A.M.	11 30 A.M.	12 30 P.M.	1 30 P.M.	2 30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	93	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. Scrip	30	30	30	30	30	30
Erie	21½	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼
Reading	100	100				
Harlem	130	130				
Mich. Cent	106½	106½	106½		106½	107
Lake Shore	106	106				
Illinois Cent	121	121	121½	121½	121½	121½
Norw. & Pitts	73	73	73	73	73	73
C. & N. W. pref	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Ft. W. & C.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Do. pref	81	81	81	81½	81½	81½
Ft. J. & Wabash	92	92	92			
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss	43	43	43	43	43½	43½
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref						
N. J. Central	78	78				
Canton	58	58				
W. U. Tel	82	82	82	82	82	82½
Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	31	31
Adams Ex	64	64				
Wells, F.	25	25				
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92½
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Valley	68
Minehill preferred	50
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	61½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	167½
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	97

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871.

REMARKS—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,452	4,426	7,878
Apples, bbls	1,391	3,194	4,495
Cheese, boxes	1,760	3,556	5,316
Corn, sacks	3,601	2,791	5,391
Wheat, sacks	9,995	7,184	11,179
Barley, sacks	2,264	2,364	4,616
Rye, sacks	2,442	3,053	5,495
Oats, sacks	8,977	11,153	20,130
Butter, packages	269	243	512
Bacon, pieces	5,598	17,054	22,299
Bacon, hams	88	242	301
Dried Lard, tierces	20	15	35
September Receipts, 1869		1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	16,462	14,869	15,799
Apples, bbls	9,319	13,329	9,017
Cheese, bxs	4,217	4,934	6,481
Corn, sacks	4,989	6,346	12,344
Wheat, sacks	19,754	15,107	26,027
Barley	5,118	10,025	13,910
Rye, sacks	10,095	1,829	10,094
Oats, sacks	13,622	16,692	40,555
Butter, packages	719	475	1,047
Bacon, pcs		2,599	22,299
Bacon, hms		801	656
Dried beef, lbs		67	1,000

Dealers from the surrounding country are taking advantage of the present pleasant weather to visit the city in quest of goods wherewith to replenish their stocks for the approaching winter. They have become convinced, from actual experience, that they can buy their goods and wares as cheap in Pittsburgh as in the eastern cities. Hence it would be an act of folly on their part to spend time and money in visiting New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Flour—The late advance is still maintained, with no present prospect of a decline, mills and stores are carrying full stocks, and do not seem over anxious to press sales, inclining to the belief that yet higher rates will rule. Grain—The receipts of wheat are light and prices are very firm at quotations. Groceries—The late advance in coffees is maintained; the trade demand is reported fairly active. Bacon and provisions—We are reported an increasing demand, with prices firm and unchanged. Cheese—Prices unchanged and supply light. Butter—Good table scarce and wanted.

Below we give a carefully corrected report of the market. The prices are wholesale, except otherwise noted:

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $8 50.

ASHES—Common at $6 @ 6 44½; refined 4¾@4¾c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c per lb.

APPLES—Receipts 1,672 bbls. Choice cooking and sound apples find ready sale at $3 00@3 50 ⅌ barrel; ordinary $1 50@2 00.

APPLE JELLY—Is becoming scarce; good for pressing or canning are worth $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bushel.

QUINCES—We are reported sales at $5 00@7 00 ⅌ barrel. The supply is scarce equal to the demand.

BEANS—There is a little better inquiry, and sales reported of choice white at $2 00@2 10 ⅌ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prominent dealers report an active and early increasing demand, with prices firmly held and tending upwards. We quote the following ruling quotations: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams, 17½@17½c; second quality do 16½@17c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 7½@8c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11 @12c; dried beef 12c; pickled hams $12 50, extra Cincinnati kettle, 16c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8¾@9c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 8½@8¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati in barrels, 9@9½c.

BEEF TIPPS—The inquiry for dried fruits is limited, and the market dull. We quote: Peaches, quarters 7@7½c; halves 9c; blackberries 12@13c ⅌ lb; apples, prices nominal.

BEESWAX—The demand has slightly increased and we are reported sales at 25@33c ⅌ lb.

BAKER'S POWDER—Hazard's, per dozen, $1 75; ½-lb do $2 25; 1-lb can $3; 5-lb cans, $20 ⅌ per doz.

BRICKS—Fancy $8 50@9 00; No. 1, $8 00; No. 2, $7 25; common, $6 25@6 50 per dozen.

BUTTER—Receipts 69 packages, strictly prime roll for table use commands 30@32c ⅌ lb; common to medium 18@26c. The supply is increasing.

CHARCOAL—The market is amply supplied with western varieties; $1@1 ⅌ barrel being the ruling figures.

CANDLES—The market is steady at 19c; for star, full weights; 16c for short weights; sperm 42@45c.

CORN—Sacked corn is arriving freely and meets ready sale at 56@56½c ⅌ bushel.

CHEESE—Receipts 256 boxes. There is an active demand and prices are firm and unchanged. We continue to quote as follows: New York Goshen 15 @16c; Ohio Goshen 13½@14c; Ohio Factory 12@ 13c; Dairy 12½@12½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 (scant 50); Calcined Plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CANNON OIL—There has been an advance in prices, and we are reported sales of standard brands at 70c ⅌ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Is light and sales good fresh made at 24@25c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR—Despite since our last report 730 bbls. Holders are firm in their views, and will not make the slightest concession to effect sales, being from the belief that the top prices have not yet been reached. Following are the ruling rates at mills and stores: Mills—National (white wheat) $8 20; Iron City (Southern amber) $7 50; Morning Glory (red winter) $7 10. Hyde Park $7 25. Stores—Jordan (red winter) $7 50; good $7; Minnesota, for bakers' use, $7@7 25; good Wisconsin $6 50@7.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged, and an active trade reported. We give the following as the rulings of the market:

Coffees—Fancy 22c; strictly prime 20½@21½c; prime 20@20½c; good 18¾@19c; fair 18 @18½c ⅌ lb.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 35; fair $1 10@1 20; grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 30; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75@80c. Imperial fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12½c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Sugar-house $1 25; white honey 65c; silver drips 60@62c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The favorable weather noted has been maintained, buyers in most instances being anxious to invest. The receipts since our last were light, viz: Corn sacks, 2561; wheat sacks, 947; rye sacks, 310; oats sacks, 1,059. Wheat was evidently the leading article, the tendency being to higher prices. The mills are disposed to hold for full rates, and comes up to their standard at the following: Good to prime red $1 40@1 41; white, $1 45@1 46 per bushel. Outside in good demand, held somewhat firmly. A safe investment at present prices. We are reported sales of corn in store by the car-load at 56c; white 56½@ 57c. The stock to operate with is not a large one, holders predict an advance before many days. Corn—The market remains steady with a good home trade demand and a small stock to operate with. We note sales shelled at 70c; prime ear 72@73c. Rye is in fair request, per wagon load, at 90c@$1. Oats at steady prices have evidently touched their lowest point. Barley—The demand was less active. The following are the receipts:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Monday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tuesday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Thursday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Friday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Saturday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Arrivals on the railroads and canals, with sales on wharf and track at $2@2 25 per ton for baled.

HOPS—New 21@25c ⅌ lb; old 20@25c.

HIDES—In light demand at 2¼@2½c.

HINGS—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; dry salt 16@16½c.

HONEY—There is a better demand; sales made at 25@30c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Enough Kentucky fetches $16 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 72@75 N. co; No. 2 do, Cincinnati and Chicago extra No. 1 78@80c; No. 2 60@65c per gallon.

LIVERPOOL SALT—Sales of peach blows at 60@65c ⅌ bush; Jersey sweats $2 @2 50; Baltimore do ⅌ 2 50@3 00 ⅌ barrel.

LICORICE—The demand is improving; sales at $3 00 @3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 45; chopped corn and oats $1 25; brown do $1 00; screenings $1 00.

POTATOES—Market fully supplied; sales spring at 40 @45c; old 55c per bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@6c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEARLASH—Sales at 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL HARDING—Remains about limited.

SALERATUS—Sales at $1 90@2 ⅌ lb; 1 lb $6 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—Small sales of clover are made at $7; timothy at $3 40@3 50; flaxseed $1 80 ⅌ bush.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½@5 ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8 ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 65@1 70 ⅌ bbl.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 16c.

WHISKY—Pittsburgh Rye; common rectified 86c; proof, rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last, has exhibited nothing of particular interest to the general reader; dealers continue wide apart in their views, refusing to make terms that are acceptable; the result was sales were few and far between. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we give the rates as follows: Spot 12¾c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 12¾c; Fosters $4 70; Parkers $4 62; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City $5 00 to $5 05 ⅌ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was reported firmer. We failed, however, to learn of any transactions. The asking rates were: Spot, 24½c; October 24½c; November 24¼c; December 24¾c.

For latest dispatches see fourth page.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, October 4, Closing of 3.—Market quiet at 24½@24¾c; refined 24½c; refined 24c; sales of 2,000 bbls spot at 24c; 2,000 bbls at 23¾c; 3,000 bbls b. o. last half October 24¼c; 4,000 bbls high test 24¼c; cases firm at 28½@29c. Crude quiet but firm; steady; sales 5,000 bbls refined, last half October, at 24¼c; spot delivery quoted at 24¼c.

OIL CITY, October 4.—Market firm; ordinary on Lower creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 4.—Market quiet at $4 80@4 85.

TITUSVILLE, October 4.—Market firm; heard of no transactions: $4 80@4 85 the ruling figures.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Market firm; S. W. 24c; crude 14c; cases 28¾c; futures: October 24¼ @24¾c; November and December 24¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 4.—Market very firm; on Upper road $4 85 for s. o. all year; $4 60 for spot and regular, and $4 70 for buyer all year.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

ROUSEVILLE, October 4.—Market quiet and firm, without change in prices.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 4.—Market quiet and firm; lower creek $4 80 bbl, $4 85 asked; Oil City $5 00 bbl, and $5 05 asked.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 4.—Market unchanged and firm at $4 60@4 65.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Crude 14c; refined, first 24½c; second 24c; last half, October, 24½c; November and December 24½@24¾c.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The market continues dull and inactive; spot nominally 24c, buyers all October, 24½c. Nothing doing in crude, and no apparent change. Refined closing 24¼@24½c for spot, with no buyers at these prices.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Rates A G	Liberty Oil Works	300
Rhodebaugh & Co	Eagle Oil Works	300
Wm. Stewart	Culmene Oil Works	462
Rhodebaugh & Co	Culmene Oil Works	300
Thos. Kingsbury	Venta. Oil Works	438
Thos. Kingsbury	National Oil Works	438
Thos. Kingsbury	Commercial Oil Works	393
Thos. King	Model Oil Works	393
H. Phillips	Sterling Oil Works	624
Rates A G	Sterling Oil Works	600
Rates A G	Union Oil Works	600
Rates A G	Union Oil Works	600
Rates A G	Riverside Oil Works	600
Owner	Leo Oppenheim	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	157	Liberty Oil Works	300
Culmene Oil Works	462	Prisene Oil Works	300
Commercial Oil Works	1,152	Venta. Oil Works	438
National Oil Works	700	Model Oil Works	393
Union Oil Works	627	Union Oil Works	1,776
Leo Oppenheim	66	Riverside Oil Works	6,956

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 3, 1871.

David Ely & Co, 103 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Oil Works, 191 barrels to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm. McKee & Sons, 114 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lightcap, Frew & Co, 262 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Graves & Wagner, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 2,056

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

A. D. Miller 46 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 46

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day fair. The numbered buyers not so large as usual. The quality of the offerings fair, but not many are selling owing to the difference between sellers and buyers. But 2 car loads have been sold for Philadelphia as yet, and buyers are unwilling to take hold at the prices asked. The feeling this afternoon is rather weak and if the arrivals continue free, lower prices will rule. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 steers, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 50 to 4 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 25; bulls, stags and cows, $00 to 1,200, $2 00 to 3 50; stock steers 900 to 1,000, $3 25 to $4 00; Texas steers $3 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue heavy and in quality are not so good as the offerings have been during the last two weeks. Under the influence of bad reports from the East, in connection with a very heavy supply, the market is dull. Prices are from 10 to 15c per hundred pounds lower than yesterday, with every indication of going lower. Very few are selling, and a good many are shipping out again on first hands. The following are the prices at which sales were made: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 70; good to prime New York, 190 to 220 lbs, $4 40 to $4 60; rough to common, $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep heavy, and the in quality are about as usual. The demand seems to have fallen off greatly as it was with difficulty sales were made to-day at prices from ½c to ¾c lower than those ruling last week. To-night the pens are all full and the market dragging dull and slow, with every indication of closing hard. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00@5 12; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@4 65; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871.

REMARKS—There is but little wool in the country, only an odd lot now and then coming in, and prices can scarcely be given. As noted before, there has been a slight advance on tub washed. Other varieties remain unchanged in price. The following are the rulings of the market:

Common fleece..... 56@57c Combing fleece..... 58@60c
Fine fleece..... 56@56c Tub washed wool 60@65c
Unwashed wool..... 38@40c

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

October 3d—An increased demand for pig iron, and there has been an advance on hot-blast charcoal and stonecoal iron, but no change in cold-blast iron. Stocks are small. Manufactured iron is firmer, but unchanged in price. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry..... $36@38 No. 1 mill..... $34@35
No. 2 foundry..... 35

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri..... Car-wheel..... $55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry..... $36@36 Mill..... $32@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal..... $90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast..... $1 25@1 40 Wrought..... $1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ⅌ lb..... 3½@3¾c Charcoal..... 4½@4¾c

SHOE PER KEG.

Horse shoes..... $5 50@5 75 Mule shoes..... $6 00@6 25

—*Enquirer*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

October 3.—The supply is getting low and prices are firmly held with an upward tendency. The trade is confined exclusively to retailers. At the close prices were higher.

Youghiogheny, delivered, ⅌ bush..... @24c
Ohio river, delivered, ⅌ bush..... @20c
Gas coke, at yards..... @12c
Gas coke, delivered..... @14c
Hard foundry, delivered..... @18c

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower. No 1 red, white $1 46; No 2 held at $1 42 @1 43. Corn dull and lower, high mixed 62c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@114.

NEW YORK, October 4—P M

MONEY.

Easy at 5@7 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

GOLD.

Weak, opening at 114, selling down to 113¾, and closing at 113¾@114. Loans were made at from 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. to 2 ⅌ cent for use, and 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. for carrying. Clearings $99,010,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and from ⅛ to ¾ lower on 5-20 issues. Currency bonds are a 1-4@¼ stronger. The proportions to sell bonds to the Government amounted to $8,611,250 at from 112.79 to 112.94. Sales were $2,000,000 at from 112.79 to 112.98.

Coupons 1881	114¾	7-30s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	115½	7-30s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	115½	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	115½	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Steady, with the exception of new South Carolinas and Tennessees, which were weak and lower.

Tennessees, 6s	56½	Virginias, old	61¾
Tennessees, old	49	North Carolinas, old	40¾
Tennessees, new	49	North Carolinas, new	34
Virginias, new	48		

STOCKS

Opened steady, and on second call declined slightly. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash, Northwestern, Ohio, Union Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Mail. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company is now in session in Toledo, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The result of the election is anxiously looked for in Wall street. The latest information is that H. W. Clark, A. Schell, J. H. Banker, and R. J. Cannon were elected Directors in the Vanderbilt interest. The stock market closed strong at about the best figures of the day. The books of the Hannibal and St. Joseph close to-day for the annual election.

STOCKS

W. U. Telegraph	66½	Rock Island	110
Quicksilver	18½	N. J. Central	113¾
Mariposa	13½	N. Paul	81¾
Preferred	2	Preferred	81¾
Adams	64	Fort Wayne	97
Wells Fargo Express	53	Preferred	97
American Express	57½	Western Union	82½
U. S. Ex	57½	Terre Haute	
Pacific Mail	32½	Chicago and Alton	106
Ohio & Miss	43¾	Preferred	120
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	89¾	Quicksilver	40¾
Erie	21¼	Mariposa and Miss	4¾
Preferred	64	Clev., Col. and Cin	93½
Harlem	130	Hartford and Quincy	135
Preferred	133	Lake Shore	106¾
Reading	100	Illinois Central	120½
Michigan Central	114	Union Pacific	39¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	91	Central Pacific Bonds	102
Northwestern	76½	Union	93¾
Northwestern Pref'd	90½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 4, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and 2c lower; closed buyers $1 18½; this afternoon firmer at $1 18¾@1 19.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active and closed ½c lower at 46½c; this afternoon quiet at 46½c.

OATS—Quiet; active; closed at 29c.

RYE—No 2 easier; closed at 65c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier; closed at 68c.

HOGS—Quiet at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork active; closed $15 00 cash, $15 25@15 37½ seller November; strong at 25c cash and 50c the year. Meats easier; middles 6c; short ribs 6¾c.

BEEF—Quiet at $6 50@6 60.

CATTLE—Dull at $2 50@4 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton advanced; middling uplands, 19c. Flour dull; moderate demand for export; $5 50@6 00 common to good extra; $6 10@6 35 good to choice do; $6 40@6 75 white wheat extra; $6 80@7 00 Louis ⅌ 2 50@9 25. Rye flour and corn meal firm. Wheat 1@2c better; No. 2 spring to arrive $1 50, winter red western $1 49@1 54. Rye scarce and firm; western $1 06@1 07. Barley dull; western 87@c. Malt quiet; Canada $1 28. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; mixed western 57@58c; yellow 59@60c; white 59@60c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 34@36c. Hay steady; shipping at $15@16; retail $18@24 ⅌ ton. Hops dull; prime 15@17c; choice 18@20c. Pork heavy; new mess $15 50@15 75; old mess $15 00@15 25; new prime mess $14 00@14 25; old mess $13 00@13 50; new prime $12 50@13 00; old prime $11 50@12 00; new clear 17½@17¾c; old clear 16½@16¾c; long clear 17½c; short clear last half December and first half January 9½c. Lard easier; No 1 to prime steam 11½@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and firm; rates for shipping extras: Wheat dull; sailing No 2 $1 15@1 16; winter red western $1 20@1 21; amber Michigan $1 21@1 22; white Canada $1 20@1 21. Corn firm; sailing 47½c; by steam 47½c; short clear last half December and first half January 9¾c. Lard easier; No 1 to prime steam 11½@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATER—Flour steady; $7 50@8 00 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; sailing No 2 $1 15@1 16; winter red western $1 20@1 21; amber Michigan $1 21@1 22; white Canada $1 20@1 21. Corn firm; sailing 47½c; by steam 47½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam 11¾c. Rice 9¾@10c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The market is quiet and heavy, and the trade for the fall season has been virtually closed. Prints have been advanced, but the indications are that prices will be reduced before long to the old prices. Printed and plain delaines are steady, and in fair request, being relatively cheap at 20c for the former and 21@22c for the latter in plain and 24@25c in figured. Cloths are quiet with ready sale at 25c for plain and heavy colors. Cottons are steady and in limited demand at previous prices.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 4.—Cattle receipts 1,564, making 2,500 cattle and sheep, an increase of 128 cars to the same time last week; market 25c lower for common and medium, choice steers scarce and changed. Trade dull and neglected; sales of Indiana steers from 1,110 to 1,250 lbs at $4 50@4 75; 1,250 to 1,350 lbs $4 90@5 10; 1,425 to 1,500 lbs $5 10@5 25; 1,600 lbs $5 40; Illinois 1,161 to 1,208 lbs $4 @4 60; 1,276 to 1,349 to $4 75@5 00; 1,387 lbs $5 10; Kentucky 1,066 lbs $5 00; 99 Missouri 1,262 lbs $5 75. Sheep and lambs 1,000 receipts, 41 cars; market 25c lower. Good sheep and lambs 25@37½c lower than last week; sales 204 Ohio at $4 @4 37½; 264 do at $4 37½@4 62½; 223 Missouri at $4 75@4 87½; 179 Indiana at $4 75@4 90; 76 Illinois at $4 87½; 143 Canada lambs 62 to 84 lbs $5@5 15. Hogs 84 cars; 2,000 lbs; market dull and unchanged; sales 3,552 at $4 20@4 50 for common to good; extra $4 75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—Cotton steady; low middling 18½c. Flour dull; family $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 00@8 25; extra $6 40@6 50. Corn firm at 54c. Rye dull at 78@80c. Oats and barley dull. Provisions firm and in good demand. Linseed oil advanced to 82@84c. Lard oil firm at 75@78c. Eggs dropping off. Butter dull. Rosin dull; Strained $2 25@2 30. Whisky firmer at 91c. Mess pork in good demand at $13 75, held at $13 00. Lard closed dull; sales at 9½c. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders sold at 7c; sides 9½c; sides clear rib held at 10c; clear 10c. Bacon dull but unchanged; shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 9½c; clear 10c. Hogs dull at $4 20@4 60. Whisky firmer, sales at 89½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 25@7 75; Indiana and Ohio do $7 75@8 00. Wheat held firmer; no offers demand an advance; red western $1 42@1 46. Rye firm at 86c. Corn firm; yellow 58c; mixed western 56@56c. Oats steady at 36@ 37c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm; prime to fancy Pennsylvania and Ohio 91@92c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—Tobacco fairly active; sales 175 hhds; $7 25 for ordinary planters' logs and $10 75 for good manufacturing leaf. Flour strong firm at $8 00@8 50 and advanced; middling 19½c. Flour active; extra family $6 @6 50. Corn quiet and firm; no previous prices. Provisions dull and inactive; sp

THE VERY LATEST.
NEW YORK

Democratic State Convention.

A Compromise with Tammany.

Both the City Delegations Excluded.

A Victory for Boss Tweed.

Samuel J. Tilden Denounces Corruption.

Nominations to be Made To-day

Remedies for the New York Frauds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 4.—The Convention was called to order by Mr. Tilden, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who delivered an address. He referred to the dangers of the republic from centralizing power. The creed of the Democratic party is compressed in two ideas: First, limiting the governmental powers; second, throwing back the governmental powers upon the States and people. Denomination prevails in public trusts to an extent never before known. The Democratic party is predicated upon purity in the government. It has never elected to the Presidency any man of as low standing as either of the three Republican Presidents, and the party would not elect a man who has filled public offices with his relatives, or had enriched himself by presents. President Grant may not be conscious of the evil example which he has set, but the tendency of such conduct is dangerous. Referring to affairs in the State of New York, the speaker said that in the era of Democratic ascendency corruption was almost unknown. It was otherwise with the Republican party. Now, at the time of its republican dominancy, legislative bodies were purchasable. Twice within twenty-five years the office of Senator of the United States had been put up at auction. The municipal corruptions in New York city results from irresponsible power acting in secrecy as a bureau of commissioners. They are the outgrowth of twenty years of Republican legislation, a partnership of plunder between men of both parties. In the effort to rescue the country from the pervading corruption there should be only generous rivalry. He said in conclusion that it was time to proclaim and enforce a decree that whoever plunders the people, though he "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in" was no Democrat. The references to the New York official corruption were enthusiastically applauded.

Clarkson N. Potter was then elected temporary Chairman, his selection being made by the wishes of all delegations. Mr. Potter then proceeded to deliver an address, in the course of which he was frequently applauded, especially when he called upon the Convention to purge and purify its own party of corruption.

The roll of uncontested delegates was then called. At the call for the name of Horatio Seymour the Convention gave enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Dewitt then moved the reading of a communication from the Tammany delegation. The communication sets forth that for the sake of the success of the ticket, their right to participate in the convention is waived. At the same time the delegation pledge their support to the ticket. [Tremendous applause.

Mr. Dewitt moved that there being now no regular delegation present from New York, the name of that city be omitted in the deliberations. The previous question was ordered, and the motion adopted by 99 ayes to 4 noes. [Applause.

Permanent organization was then proceeded with. Governor Seymour was chosen Permanent Chairman. Francis Kernan as delegate from Oneida. Mr. Dewitt spoke against the motion. Mr. Seymour, in reply, said he appealed to the convention to carry out the declaration to frown down fraud and corruption. Governor Seymour's emotion was overpowering, whereupon the Committee on Credentials was appointed, after which the convention took a recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 5 P. M. Various committees were announced and a recess taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8:10. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Clarkson N. Potter, with eight Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. Several returned thanks for the honor conferred and the convention proceeded to business. The following is the substance of the resolutions reported:

First, Denounces the administration at Washington as false to its pledges and to the constitution; charges that it has kept alive sectional hate, refused amnesty to the citizens and denied peace to the restored States; made the "pretext of treason the purpose" squandered the public lands, and now seeks to perpetuate its power by military interference at popular assemblages and elections.

Second, Recognizes the emancipation and enfranchisement and equality before the law of all the freedmen of the South as the inevitable consequences of the civil war and the overthrow of the rebellion, and declares it the duty of the general government to guard rights.

Third, Denounces the fraud and corruption of New York city, and demands the immediate punishment of those upon whom the guilt can be fixed; declares that the reported frauds and neglect of affairs was inaugurated by the Republican party, and continued by them through many years, under which the growth of extravagance, peculation and fraud was inevitable; and demand on the part of the people, and especially such further reforms in the city charter as shall eradicate the system through which such frauds are possible, and secure among other things: First, an early opportunity for the people of the city to choose new officers; second, on the part of the Mayor more complete control, and in consequence more complete responsibility for the subordinate departments of the administration; third, the liability of the Mayor of New York, and all Mayors of cities to be removed by the Governor, in the same manner as Sheriffs of counties are now removed upon proof before him of malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty; fourth, the elections to be in the spring of each year, so as to take them entirely out of the hands of the people the power to make a complete change of the city government; fifth, the publicity of accounts at all times and facilities to the press and citizens to restrain and punish abuses and to secure speedy trials of the offenders, independent of the courts.

Fourth, Favors defining by law the power of towns and counties to create debt and levy taxes.

Fifth, Declares that while we are ready to merge the local administration of its abuses, we must not forget the corruption of the Federal Government, the profligacies in the custom house, internal revenue boards in the army and navy, and in the highest walks of office, as well as in municipalities; and we call the attention of the people to the fact that this corrupt power triumphed in and controlled the recent Republican Convention at Syracuse.

Sixth, Denounces the registry laws and approves the passage of the constitutional amendment now pending, making bribery a ground of challenge to the elector, and denying suffrage to any man that receives and bim that offers corrupt inducement.

Seventh, Challenges comparison between the Democratic administration of affairs in the State and that of its adversaries.

Eighth, Declares the Government should lay no tax on imports except for revenue purposes; that revenue should be moderate and based upon the property taxed; that raw material cannot be especially taxed without unjust burdens laid upon domestic manufacturers; that our present tariff violates every principle of political economy, debauches our politics, and creates unjust burdens from its inequality; declares that in the present circumstances of the country an ample revenue for the payment of the interest and large installments of the principal of the debt, and further ordinary expenses of the government can be had without laying any burdens upon the necessary articles, such as iron, coal, clothing, medicines and all materials used in the mechanic arts.

Ninth, Indorses Governor Seymour, and declares that he has borne himself in his high office with such integrity, courage and devotion to duty as to command the confidence and gratitude not only of his political supporters, but of the mass of intelligent and appreciative citizens of the State.

Tenth and last, *Resolved*, That now that apprehensions are expressed that the religious and civil equality of the citizens is menaced, we renew the pledge of our fidelity to the great Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men, of all creeds ever creed and nationality, and special favors to none.

Speeches were made in support of the resolutions by Francis Kernan, Senator Hardenbergr and Wm. C. Dewitt, which were received with applause. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M., when the nominations will be made.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 4, 10 P. M.—The Shandley Legion, of New York, paraded to-night through the streets, marching eight abreast, and headed by a band of music, after which they serenaded Tweed at the Osborn House. There appears to be great satisfaction at the action of both the Tammany delegation and the Convention. While the former claim that they have defeated the determined effort to break down their power as an organization, the latter feel that they have discharged their duty in purging their body of the taint which was likely to attach to it by affiliation with the former's representatives.

CAGED BUT DEFIANT.

Interview with Brigham Young.

He has No Feeling of Uneasiness.

Methodists Causing all the Trouble.

A Hint of Possible Trouble,

For Which the Mormons Will Not be Responsible.

SALT LAKE, October 4.—At an interview with Brigham Young to-day, he appeared somewhat improved, and more disposed to converse on the situation. He laughed upon hearing of the sensational reports sent East, and averred that there was no quieter or more orderly place on the continent. Can there be found, said he, a people who will submit to as much injustice from those sent to rule over them as the Mormons? He had not the least feeling of uneasiness or doubt since these proceedings against him and his people had begun. He was pained to hear that President Grant had authorized this crusade. It was, however, simply the power of the Methodist Church, which, having signally failed in its missionary enterprises in the Saints, now proposes to destroy them with Methodist Governors, Judges, and packed juries of the Methodist persuasion, but who, by the blessing of God, had totally failed in inducing a single member of Zion's flock to abjure the faith. It was proposed, he said, to prosecute him first for lascivious cohabitation under the Utah statute, then by him for bigamy or polygamy, and, finally, hold him for various murders committed by Bill Hickman and other saints, who were called Danites or Destroying Angels. They were thoughtful to begin gently with him; but, said he, I am content to abide by every law that is just, for every law that prohibits freedom of religious belief must be decided unconstitutional. The verdict should be the total defeat of the bad men now seeking to injure and disgrace him and his people. If there is any trouble the responsibility will be with those officials who had got it up. The right will triumph; as in the past, so will it be in the future. The Mormons had met their enemies and vanquished them with their own weapons, and would do so again in the present issue, although, said Brigham, every member of the Court is my avowed enemy, and every man not an outspoken hater of the Mormons excluded from the jury. I will go into Court on whatever charge they may cook up, and trust to the good sense of the public at large to see that something like justice be done. He was happy to know there was a Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of which were lawyers of justice and not fools. He thought the time had arrived for the capitalists residing here and in the Eastern cities engaged in developing the mines, to rise up in their strength and enter their united protest to the President against the course of these officials who, he said, were keeping out capital from the East and England. I propose, said Brigham, to have peace here, and I believe the Mormons will never do aught to disturb that peace. The rumored troubles are the work of wicked men, who want trouble for their gain. Much more was said apropos of the pacific nature, but it was evident Brigham felt much disturbed, frequently holding his head down upon his hands, and seemingly speaking with himself as a man in trouble and grief.

There are rumors of other arrests to be made of prominent Mormon, but the signs are that all will yield quietly to the law.

SALT LAKE, October 4.—Everything quiet; no excitement whatever, and none anticipated. Brigham Young remains at his residence without personal guard. He has been visited by the rank and file, certainly be able to appear before the court in a few days. He reiterates his entire submission to the law so far as arrest and trial go, but to the question, what he would do in the event of conviction, he has no answer. The return of General Morrow has had an excellent effect in assuring the community of peace and good order. Brigham cannot be convicted on any charge.

The *News*, the Church organ, edited by George G. Cannon, is very bitter and even threatening. Last evening it used these extraordinary words: "It would be an exceedingly fine thing for the cause of God if war was inaugurated by the Republican party, and continued by them through many years, under which the growth of extravagance, peculation and fraud was inevitable; and demand on the part of the people, and especially such further reforms in the city charter as shall eradicate the system through which such frauds are possible, and secure among other things: First, an early opportunity for the people of the city to choose new officers; second, on the part of the Mayor more complete control, and in consequence more complete responsibility for the subordinate departments of the administration; third, the liability of the Mayor of New York, and all Mayors of cities to be removed by the Governor, in the same manner as Sheriffs of counties are now removed upon proof before him of malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty; fourth, the elections to be in the spring of each year, so as to take them entirely out of the hands of the people the power to make a complete change of the city government; fifth, the publicity of accounts at all times and facilities to the press and citizens to restrain and punish abuses and to secure speedy trials of the offenders, independent of the courts.

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EUROPE.

A Revolution in Spain Probable.

MADRID, October 4.—Senor Zorilla was serenaded to-night by a large and excited mass of citizens. Cries were raised of "Death to traitors," and it was proposed to storm the house in order to march on the royal palace, but Senor Zorilla interfered and put a stop to the movement. The Progressist leader, Ternina, has offered his support to Zorilla, and has telegraphed to the provinces calling on them to declare for radical ideas. A popular demonstration in favor of Zorilla has taken place in Prado, twenty five miles north of Toledo.

The German arrested at New Orleans on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Homblen, is named Peter Josten. He is a native of Schureig, Prussia, and has been a Catholic priest, a doctor, lawyer and editor.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar.	Change in 24 hours	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	.06	50	10	S. E.	8	32	C
Chicago, Ill.	29.87	.01	48	6	S. W.	20	2.00	C
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	.04	56	2	S.	6	.50	C
Cleveland, O.	29.90	.05	52	8	S. E.	18	1.12	C
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	.04	50	8	S. E.	12	1.00	C
Detroit, Mich.	29.56	.03	50	8	S. E.	10	.50	C
Louisville, Ky.	29.90	.04	56	2	S.	6	.50	C
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	.03	60					C
Nashville, Tenn.	29.90	.03	60					C
New Orleans, La.	29.83	.03	69					C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.90	.04	52					C
Shreveport, La.	29.93	.01	68					C
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	.04	56					C
St. Paul,	29.96	.04	52					C
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.93	.03	68					C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high winds; F, very high winds; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

List of Unmailable Letters, October 4, 1871.

Aggin, Miss Lizzie G., Easton, Pa.
Collins, William T., Washington, D. C.
Connor, Thomas, Sunny Side, Pa.
Cowan, John, Buena Vista, Pa.
Deak, Miss Mattie E., Steubane, Pa.
Dennison, William D., Wilkins, Pa.
Foote, Henry R., New Gallilee, Pa.
Holmes, D. E., Cincinnati, O.
Hood, Mrs. Mary Wharton, Md.
Heintel & Long, New Gallilee, Pa.
Kline, E. G., McKeesport, Pa.
Fechtenner & Karpkes, Cincinnati, O.
McElroy, W. F., Parker's Landing, Pa.
Prestley Jamie, West Pittsburgh, Pa.
Queen Frank, New York, N. Y.
Mahoning Register, Youngstown, Ohio
Spencer Samuel W, Allegheny City, Pa.
Samung Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Schen Ha, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schooley J. D., Braddock's Fields, Pa.
Freter Sister Aloysia, Boston, Mass.
Wunderling & Vandy, Shantonglas, Pa.
Wilhelm John, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.
Wood L. A., Brownsville, Pa.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Movement in Favor of Joseph Dilworth and Joseph Birmingham.

The following is the copy of a circular signed by prominent members of both parties, which we understand has been extensively circulated throughout the county. The movement is understood to have originated as an offset to the fusion ticket on which the names of James McGunnegie and Jacob Stuckrath for County Commissioners were placed:

PITTSBURGH, September 30, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In the interest of the highest good of our community, we take the liberty to address you. Official corruption has been confined to no one locality, nor to any one political party. In Allegheny county it has resulted in the condign punishment of two prominent men, who confessed their guilt. But the contamination is wide-spread, and if the evil is to be stayed, it must be by the settled determination of the people to allow none but efficient, faithful men in positions of trust. The two vacancies referred to above have been filled for the time by upright men, to the great joy of the community. Shall they be so filled permanently? This is a vital question—vital to the interests of every taxpayer and voter in the county. We want men of unquestioned honor, and of fearless independence of character. Do our party friends present such?

The honor interest has made up its ticket for Commissioners, by selecting from the Democratic ticket, Mr. Stackrath, and from the Republican ticket, Mr. McGunnegie. This movement on their part suggests our course of action, viz: To make every effort to elect men of known integrity, and established character. Mr. Dilworth is a man, proven by past and present service; Mr. Birmingham is in hearty sympathy with him. Neither one is bent upon an indiscriminate refusal of licenses, or upon any opposition to the wishes of the people. But both are in earnest in demanding and pledging themselves to a fair and impartial enforcement of all the laws which they have to administer. Will it not be well for us to forget party lines in this final matter? Shall we fail this golden opportunity to reduce every office holder among us who has abused his trust? Will you not give personal interest now, to secure the considteration of this county against the taking of bribes, and corruption in high places? We present you these two names. We earnest personal effort we can secure their election. If we fail, we trust it will not be because of the lack of vigorous effort on our part.

Respectfully, your fellow citizens,

Wm. Thaw,	Fras. Sellers,
James Laughlin,	Jacob Painter,
William Holmes,	John Harper,
John H. Shoenberger,	George A. Berry,
William McCreery,	Alex. Bradley,
Springer Harbaugh,	Wm. Bakewell,
Wm. G. Johnson,	John A. Renshaw,
Wm. S. Russell,	James T. Brady,
Robert Beer,	James B. Lyon,
Charles Arbuthnot,	F. M. Gordon,
R. C. Loomis,	Jos. McKnight,
Geo. W. Hallman,	B. L. Fahnestock,
George Black,	Jas. Dickson,
Robert Orr,	James S. McCord.

Young Men's Bible Society.

A meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church of Tarentum on Sunday evening last, under the auspices of the Young Men's Bible Society. After the usual introductory exercises, addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Alexander, of Lawrence county, Rev. Jacob Simmons, of Tarentum, Rev. Mr. Cope, Rev. Stevens, Rev. Scott, and Mr. Cummings. The speakers referred to the magnitude of the work of the society, and the necessity of increased effort on the part of christians to distribute the scriptures in destitute neighborhoods. There was a very large attendance, and all present appeared to be deeply interested in the exercises. The members of the society from this vicinity who attended the meeting, were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Tarentum, and would take this occasion to return their thanks for the manner in which they were received.

The Courts.

None of the Courts were in session yesterday, except the Supreme Court. The argument in the case of McClurkan vs. Pittsburgh, was resumed by Shiras for defendant in error, and Purviance contra, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Jury trials will be resumed in the Criminal Court this morning by Judge Sterrit. The list published yesterday will be taken up.

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense number of people who were upon our streets yesterday, and the enthusiasm which was displayed on all sides at the appearance of the President, it is a remarkable fact that, throughout all, the greatest good feeling prevailed, and not the least disorder was noticeable. The Central station house this morning at three o'clock presented a beggarly account of empty cells, which goes far to prove that "the great majority" can be enthusiastic without being disorderly.

U. S. GRANT.

The President's Visit to Pittsburgh.

Enthusiastic Reception from the Citizens.

A Committee of the Lincoln Club Escort Him from Steubenville—The Speeches Here and at Steubenville—The Procession—Reception Last Evening—Programme for To-day.

With pleasure we announce the arrival in our city, a little after noon yesterday, of His Excellency, Ulysses S. Grant, Chief Magistrate of the United States. A knowledge of his movements will be obtained by a perusal of the annexed report.

THE COMMITTEE OF ESCORT GOES TO STEUBENVILLE.

By the Columbus mail train, which left the depot yesterday morning at 7:15, the Committee of the Lincoln Club, appointed to escort President Grant to the city, accompanied by the Iron City brass band, led by Julius Moore, departed for Steubenville, where it was expected the President would be found. The members of the club mentioned, to the number of sixty-two, assembled at their rooms at half past six o'clock, an unusually early hour, for many of them had not been aroused from their slumbers so early for several months and the time required in the preparation of their toilettes left very little for any attention to the wants of the inner man. Be it known that an order had been issued that all should wear white marseillaise vests, dark clothes and silk ties accordingly nearly every gentleman present had invested in a new tile, and the white vests, supposed to have been ordered for the season, fairly glistened. In addition the members wore handsome badges, with a picture of Lincoln and the words "Lincoln Club" on them, while the white silk gloves, and presented a decidedly handsome appearance during the march from the headquarters, on Smithfield street, to the Union Depot, the band meanwhile discoursing music.

PERSONAL—INCIDENTS ON THE WAY.

Major Burnell, of the Museum, on Fifth avenue, was a passenger upon the train, with his Circassian girl and the glass blower, on their way to the Burgettsown Fair. Several cheap jewelrymen were also passengers on the train, as far as Burgettstown. They too were going to the fair to sell the "hoosiers" cheap jewelry greatly below cost.

Mr. Phelps also left the train at this point and purchased what he supposed was a basket of apples, but which proved to be onions. They were really dispersed of, however, many members of the Committee having had to content themselves with a "ham sandwich" for supper.

Shortly after leaving Burgettstown a gentleman, appeared in the cars and announced that he had just received a telegram stating that General Grant had gone around by the Fort Wayne Railroad, and that they were being deceived. Steubenville for the purpose of attending a sale of lots thereat. The joke was "too thin," however, and only provoked a little laughter.

ARRIVAL AT STEUBENVILLE.

The train reached Steubenville at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the Reception Escort Committee alighted and were wheeled into line by Mr. Harry Oliver, and, preceded by the band, started on one of the tracks towards the station. A locomotive came steaming up, however, from the direction of the brass horn and cymbals immediately broke rankle, and separated—the bass horner going to the rear, the band to the front, and the members of the club as their invitations suggested. Order was restored by the ranks, and the Committee proceeded to the platform.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

A wait of a few minutes brought to the station the train containing the President and suite, the locomotive and tender of which was literally covered with the Irish laborers of the road who were straining every nerve to obtain a glimpse of His Excellency. While the train was being shifted, and during a momentary stop of the car, President Grant appeared upon the saloon or rear platform and cheers were immediately given, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The Secretary was at the depot and it also played during the stoppage of the train.

Mr. Harry Oliver walked up and shook hands with the President.

The President then said: "You are going to Pittsburgh, are you not?"

Mr. Oliver—"Yes, sir."

The President—"Your cars will be hitched on to mine—in front of it."

THE LINCOLN CLUB WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

The cars were then backed and again brought into place on the main track at the platform as follows:

M. Layne addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—On behalf of a committee appointed by the Lincoln Club of Allegheny county, I welcome you. We do this not only because you are our Chief Magistrate, but because of your heroic achievements in your country's service in the hour of her need; and not only because of your heroic achievements, but because—and I say it with emphasis—of your fidelity to the principles of liberty. On your arrival in Pittsburgh you will be received by the people, without respect to party. Anticipating a fitting reception by the people of Pittsburgh, I am telegraphed to the provinces calling on them to declare for radical ideas. A popular demonstration in favor of Zorilla has taken place in Prado, twenty five miles north of Toledo.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant bowed in a graceful manner, and replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE LINCOLN CLUB—I thank you for the words of welcome you have uttered to me in behalf of the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh. I am not prepared to say any remarks here, even were I in the habit of making them. Laughter. I am on a train that starts. I will go through the cars and shake you by the hand, and to-morrow morning Mrs. Grant will be glad to receive you at the hotel.

The large crowd that had congregated about the platform and depot then gave three rousing cheers for the President, and in a moment or so subsequently the train was started from Steubenville, it then being a quarter to eleven o'clock. The "hail to the Chief" was again played; and just here we would earnestly request of the band of ladies that it do something else than this piece, for occasions of the kind—it is worn out. Before the train left, however, Gen. Grant expressed the pleasure his old friend Mr. Smith, from Washington county, and he and General Grey were in the car with the President, as the President's car, at his solicitation, and remained with him until his arrival in the city.

HAND-SHAKING WITH THE COMMITTEE.

In about fifteen minutes after the train had started, the President came into the cars containing the escort, and the Committee of Reception introduced by Mr. Oliver, shook each by the hand cordially.

Several of the gentlemen in the cars were smoking when the President entered, and in reply to a remark let fall, he said "smoking was not offensive to him."

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE SMITHS.

The President bore the introductory process of our Chief Magistrate well, and when it was mentioned the names of four different Smiths, who happened to be on the train, in one group, and he either supposed he was the victim of a sell, or that he was about to be subjected to the dread infliction of going through the whole catalogue of Smiths, but Mr. Oliver was equal to the emergency, and assuring His Excellency that the gentlemen named were all Smiths, and all that were aboard—the Smiths having concentrated their forces in order to have the honor of presenting him with a brother Ajax repeated indictions of this sort at intervals—our chief magistrate appeared to be at ease, and the train moved on without further interruption, from which point Mr. Phelps sent a message announcing that Mr. Grant was coming in his private car.

This telegram was transmitted in reply to one asking whether or not she desired to go to the hotel in a private carriage.

INCIDENTS ON THE RETURN TRIP.

The train did not stop again until it reached Mansfield, where the "whole town as one man called upon the President." The one man referred to shook hands with the President from the rear platform of the car, standing at "an angle of forty-five degrees," according to a well known scientific gentleman, while doing so. A member of the Reception Committee gave a similar exhibition of a B. F. Butler flag and in the absence of any demonstration got up a little one for himself. The train waited here out a few moments, moving towards the city at a fearful rate—out passing the numerous workshops in Tarentum, Verona, West Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh boroughs at a slow gait. Being the dinner hour, the hands in the various mills were strung along the top of the fence, and women were also present, and little children were held up in strong hands to, if possible, get a glimpse of the President, and after cheer rent the air. The President appeared occasionally upon the platform and bowed in acknowledgement, which was invariably the signal for renewed cheers. The steamboats lying at the wharves had their flags floating to the breeze, and as the train came in sight of the river below the Mill Run, the steam ferry boat "Covington" extended its welcome by the loud and continuous whistle. On reaching the Pittsburgh side of the river, the workmen of the Connellsville Railroad and Anderson & Co.'s wood stock, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville freight depot, manifested their welcome and greeting by cheer after cheer, and at the crossings of the Panhandle Railroad on Try street, knots of men, women and children had gathered, who cheered until the train disappeared from view in the tunnel.

ARRIVAL AT THE UNION DEPOT.

Previous to the arrival of the train at the Union Depot the members of the Reception Committee, owing to the crowd expected at the depot, were formed in line inside the cars, and when the train stopped, and the band had alighted, the members passed out and proceeded across the platform, and thence into the depot building, where, by order of Mr. Thomas H. Phelps, they halted, face inward, and stood open order, to permit the President and party to pass by their carriages. Marshal General James S. Negley had entered the President's car, and, welcoming him and his party, formally invited them to alight. When apparent order had been restored the President alighted, being greeted with cheers. He was followed by Chief of His Honor Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States Court, with several policemen at each side. Gen. Negley with Mrs. Grant, Mr. Davis, Miss Nellie Grant, and Mr. Dalgleish with Mrs. Gen. Babcock, preceded the party, passing near the door of the depot. While the President passed through the building the band played "Hail to the chief," and a salute of several rounds was fired on the hillside just above the depot by a detachment from Hampton's battery.

THE CARRIAGES FILLED.

His Honor Mayor Brush performed the agreeable task of assigning the party to carriages, in the first of which he put the President, Master Grant, Judge McCandless, Gen. Negley in the second Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock and Mr. Miller; in the third himself and Major Callow, and Presidents Oliver and Gross of Select and Common Councils, Pittsburgh.

Each of these carriages were drawn by four horses and the equippages were gaily decorated with small flags.

MEMBERS OF LINCOLN CLUB.

The members of the Lincoln club and Committee on Reception filled the remaining carriages, which were in waiting on Grant street, and immediately wheeled into line behind the Presidential party and escort.

The President was then driven down Liberty street where the military had formed, and an opportunity afforded them to salute their Chief. In the moments the procession moved, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Seventy-five uniformed Police in charge of Lieut. David Campbell.
Drum corps of the Fourteenth Regiment.
Military escort, with the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Col. Negley, on the right, as follows:

Company C, Captain Ahl.
Company K, Captain Burr.
Company D, Captain Hope.
Company G, Captain Lang.
Company B, Lieutenant Dawson.
Company J, Captain Fox.
Second Company Irish Infantry, Captain Cowley.
The Avery Guards.

The left of the military escort was taken by the Duquesne Grays, under command of Col. Campbell, as follows:

First Company in line, Captain Cowley.
Second Company, Captain Moore.
Third Company, Captain Fallwood.
Fourth Company, Captain Hazer.
The Grays were preceded by the Iron City Band,
and followed by Dr. Jackson, mounted.
Detachment of Mayor's Police.
Carriage Containing President Grant, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Gen. J. S. Negley
and
Master Grant.
Carriage Containing
Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock
and
Mr. Miller.
Carriage Containing the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Presidents of Councils.
Eleven Carriages Containing Members of the Lincoln Club.
Twenty-one Carriages Containing Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Iron City Band.
Carriages Containing Fire Commissioners.
Pittsburgh Fire Department, Preceded by Chief Engineer and followed by Assistant.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route, the houses on which were handsomely decorated with flags, etc.: Along Liberty street to Tenth, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to the Monongahela House. The streets along the line were crowded with spectators, many of whom greeted the Presidental party with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

A BLOCKADE.

Smithfield street was blocked up with vehicles by the crowd pressing toward the Monongahela House, and when the procession reached that thoroughfare it was next to impossible to force a way through. When the Grays' battalion arrived between Second and Third avenues they formed in two ranks, halted and presented arms while the guests were passing.

THE PRESIDENT UPON THE BALCONY OF THE HOTEL.

The President was escorted to the balcony of the Monongahela House, immediately on his arrival; an immense throng congregated in close proximity to it, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

When order had in a comparative measure been restored, Judge McCandless turned to the President and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been requested by citizens of all parties, to bid you a hearty welcome to this city. I have been directed to tender you the hospitalities of the people, and of the corporate authorities of this city, of the city of Allegheny, and of the surrounding communities. This generous outpouring of the people indicates their gratitude to you for your distinguished public services. As the leader of the armies of the United States, in the hour of our country's extremity, you justified the expectations of friend and foe, and re-established the government of the people, and for the people. In return for this you were elevated to the high post of the nation, to administer its domestic and foreign affairs in the spirit of the Fathers of the Constitution.

The same brave heart which accompanied you through the perils of war will enable you to maintain intact the Constitution of the United States, for the glory of the civilized world, and the glory of the soldier, when he struggles for the honor and integrity of his country. The Constitution is the heritage of every American citizen. It is our pride and boast. It is our safety in peace and our protection in war. It is the light which distinguishes us from other nations, and when carefully administered by its executive officer, will shine more and more until the perfect day.

We congratulate you on your safe arrival in this busy hive of enterprise and industry. We invite you to our mills and furnaces, to our workshops and our homes. Here you will witness the operation of the iron, the richest and most powerful metal, and many of the baser metals into aids for the pursuits of the husbandman, and into the terrible engines of war. Here the mechanical arts are fostered and here you will be able to realize how largely they contribute to the prosperity and wealth of this country. Personal observation will impress you the interest of our factories to the whole nation, and enable you to communicate intelligently with Congress upon this great branch of public industry.

In behalf of the people, your safe arrival, in the name of the people you have so ably served, I invite you to every part of the city as private hospitality.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES.

Upon the conclusion of the Judge's remarks the crowd indulged in tremendous cheers, during which time the President remained in a position affording every one on Smithfield street an opportunity to see him. When the noise had abated somewhat the President spoke as follows:

JUDGE MCCANDLESS—SIR: Through you allow me to return my heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding districts for the cordial welcome they have tendered me. Conception is much more gratifying from the fact that it is the welcome of the whole people, without respect to political differences. This is a real fair distant when our citizens will look upon the Executive of the nation with entire indifference, and not as the representative of any party or section. I know that my stay in this city shall be enjoyable, and I shall take the opportunity of visiting your workshops, which I recognize as the source of wealth and prosperity to your community. I shall be most glad to hear the time will soon come when the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industries. Thanking you, fellow citizens, one and all, for this cordial reception, I bid you good day.

Three rousing cheers were now given for the President, and while the same were being in progress the President and party were escorted from the balcony to the suite of rooms on the main floor, which the President and family will occupy during their stay in the city.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations in the city, and especially along the route of the procession, were quite general, flags large and small being displayed in various quarters. Among the places worthy of special mention were the Mc'Cargaffer Building, Brown's store, Custom House, COMMERCIAL and other newspaper offices, and the Union Depot. Messrs. Littell & Mechling had a beautiful large flag displayed from the Penn street front of their establishment, and many other business houses manifested their cordial welcome to the President in similar style.

IN THE EVENING.

Half-past seven o'clock had been fixed upon for the reception of the citizens by the Presidental party, and long before that hour the pavements, and the street in front of the Smithfield street entrances to the hotel were blockaded with people. It was about twenty minutes of eight when Mr. Grant, with Mrs. Grant on his arm, admitted, and they did come with a rush. It was with very little effect that the police cried "keep back there" and "stand off," the object of the President and would not keep back. So up they rushed, and by the light of the flare of the stairs they took a General Grant standing in the wide lobby on the first floor. Several were distributed about the lobby, the arrangements being Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. General Negley, Mrs. Babcock and Mr. Miller; in the third himself and Major Callow, and Presidents Oliver and Gross of Select and Common Councils, Pittsburgh.

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